## TABLE 5
## POPULATION PROJECTIONS
## 1980 - 2000

| | 1970 | 1980 | % Change | 1990 | % Change | 2000 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selma[1] | 4356 | 4862 | +11.6 | 5366 | +10.4 | 5904 | +10.0 |
| Selma[2] | 4356 | 5581 | +28.1 | 6873 | +23.1 | 8491 | +23.5 |
| Selma[3] | 4356 | 4190 | - 3.8 | 4630 | +10.5 | 5069 | + 9.5 |
| Selma* | 4356 | 4949 | +13.6 | 5847 | +18.1 | 6745 | +15.4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Selma Twp[1] | 6601 | 7157 | + 8.4 | 7695 | + 7.5 | 8173 | + 6.2 |
| Selma Twp[2] | 6601 | 8471 | +28.3 | 9338 | +10.2 | 10,238 | + 9.6 |
| Selma Twp[3] | 6601 | 7658 | +16.0 | 8239 | + 7.6 | 8820 | + 7.1 |
| Selma Twp** | -- | 5837 | n.a. | 6216 | + 6.5 | 6548 | + 5.3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Johnston County.[4] | 61,737 | 65,300 | + 5.8 | 70,600 | + 8.1 | 73,800 | +4.5 |

[1]These projections were calculated using the arithmetic projection method. This method asserts that a given *absolute numerical change* in a population from one point in time to another as exhibited in the past is the best means of extrapolating a future population trend. This method uses the average numerical change in populations for previous decades and applies this change to the last decade for which the population is available in order to project the population.

[2]These projections were computed using the geometric projection method. This method asserts that a given *percentage change* in population from one point in time to another as exhibited in the past is the best indicator of the future trend in population. To compute the projections the decade-by-decade percentage change is computed and then this percentage change is applied to the latest population figure available.

[3]These population projections were calculated using the least squares method. This method uses *regression analysis* to compute a trend line "best fitting" the past population data of a given area, and to yield an extrapolated population projection. An algebraic relationship between population (Y) and the point in time at which that population is recorded (X) is established for each area so that, for any date (X), a "best" estimate as to the population (Y) can be obtained.

[4]These projections are based on OBERS Series E population projections. (OBERS is an acronymm for the Office of Business Economics and the Economic Research Service.) The OBERS projections are based on assumptions regarding three factors: 1) the amount of net immigration, and its age, sex, and race composition; 2) age-specific survival rates for mortality; and 3) age-specific birth rates for fertility.